CITY AND DISTRICT. REAL ESTATE MATTERS. The Extension of City Streets and Avenues into the Suburbs.

ANOTHER HANDSOME BUSINESS PROPERTY TO BE ERECTED ON P STREET-THE LITTLE TRACT TO BE LAID OUT IN CITT LOTS-A NEW PRIVATE RESI-DENCE AND OTHER MATTERS.

A subject of lively interest to suburban property waers just now is the possible legislation by Conress in regard to the extension of the streets and wenges. There is now before Congress a commu-Meation from the District Commissioners, which Was submitted in January last. It was in response to a Senate resolution of August 4, 1886, directing the Commissioners to report upon the best plan and the estimated cost of extending the streets and avenues on the northern boundary of the city, as proposed by Senate bill No. 2201, known as the sahone bill. This communication was accompanied by what has since been called "the Ludiow map." As there has never been any general system followed in dividing suburban property, the extension of the streets and avenues as indicated on the map made many changes. Old streets disappeared and new ones were laid down, culting in some instances directly through building lots. As these lots have now passed from the original owners and are held by numbers of private individuals, there is a natural anxiety to know whether Congress proposes to give its sanction to the Ludlow map or any similar pian. The principal change proposed by this map, however, is the widening of the streets. The owners of suburban property, in their subdivisions have provided for streets varying from 40 to 60 feet wide, while, as the city streets are all, with but few exceptions, 90 feet in width, their extension at the same width, as the map provides, would require the taking of some portions of the lots on each side of the streets for the public roadway. The Manone bill provided for a commission to ascertain the damage to propap." As there has never been any for the public roadway. The Manone bill provided for a commission to ascertain the damage to property owners by such extension and the issue of 3 per cent bonds by the District Commissioners to meet the expenditures. This bill, however, has not been brought before the present Congress. There is now no measure of this character pending in Congress. It is proposed, however, to introduce a bill which will retain many of the features of the Manone bill. Instead, however, of a partial extension of the streets as provided for in that bill, this new bill will authorize the extension to the District limits of every street and avenue in the present plan of the city on a straight line and District limits of every street and avenue in the present plan of the city on a straight line and with its original width. There will also be a provision for a commission composed of two citizens and one Army engineer officer. The duty of the commission will be to fix the lines of the extension of the streets, determine the damage to property and assess the costs, one-half of such costs to be paid by the property on each side of the square and the other half by the United States. There will be no authority given to open and grade such streets. It is proposed to continue the work on suburban roadways upon the system prevailing at present and improve one or

rystem prevailing at present and improve one or two streets each year. A BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT. "The palaces of trade," as the large modern business houses are called, "are springing up along F street with great rapidity. The erection of another immense building will be begun early next month. Col. Henry Strong, a man of wealth, formerly a resident of Chicago, but now having his home in this city, is the builder. Over a year ago he purchased property on the south side of F street, between 12th and 13th streets, from the Walks, between the transfer of immersions it. street, between 12th and 13th streets, from the Walker heirs, with the intention of improving it. Various matters have delayed the execution of his plans, but now the work will go on. The two-story brick buildings at present occupying this ground will be removed and a splendid new structure will rise in their stead. The entire frontage of 42 feet will be occupied, and the building will extend to a depth of 88 feet. One feature of the plans as designed by the archibuilding will extend to a depth of 88 feet. One feature of the plans, as designed by the architect, Mr. W. Bruce Gray, is the provision made for spacious window openings. The front, which will extend to a height of six stories, will practically present an expanse of plate glass. The solid masonry work of brick and stone gives the needed strength and security to the structure. Heavy piers of brick extend from the first story to the sixth, and the rock-lace brown stone which form the sill and lintel courses are effective features in the construction. The material used in the front will be press brick, and the sixth story will have areaded windows with columns of brown stone. The caps of the piers will

SUBDIVIDING THE LITTLE TRACT.

west side of 14th street, this side of Brightwood, has decided to subdivide the property into villa sites. The land embraced in what will be known as Malvern Park includes the Brightwood race-

A Buby's Epitaph.

April made me: Winter laid me here away saleep.

Bright as Maytime was my daytime; night is soft and deep:

Though the morrow bring forth sorrow, well are ye that weep.

THE HERMIT NATION. The Interesting Coreans and Their Customs and Habits.

PECULIARITIES OF COUNTRY AND PROPER-HOW AMERICANS ARE TREATED IN COREA-A CHAT WITH MR. JOUY APOUT HIS TRAVELS-STRANGE SIGHTS AND INCIDENTS.

The "Land of the Hermit nation," as Corea has ong been called, has been attracting a good share of public attention ever since the arrival of the embassy from that country, a couple of weeks ago. In fact Corea seems to have become the latest craze, and anything Corean is studied with great Interest. In order to obtain some definite information on the subject, a STAR reporter paid a visit the other night to the comfortable bachelor quarters of Mr. P. L. Jouy, who is said to be about the best informed person on Corean affairs and customs in Washington. He was attached to the first American legation to Corea that was sent for the purpose of ratifying the treaty with that country; he made a study of the botanical and toological features of the county, and sent home to the Smithsonian Institution a large number of valuable specimens of the Corean flora and fauna. Since his return, about one year \*go, he has been engaged in zoological work in the National Museum

Mr. Jony was surrounded by souvenirs of his Corean experiences in the form of weapons, mats, masks, photographs and documents. "I know nothing of the ideas or purposes of the em-bassy that has just arrived from Corea," said Mr. Jouy, in answer to The Star man's inquiries, for I have not kept very well posted about the progress of affairs over there. Or course Dr. Allen, the foreign secretary of the legation, is well informed as to the political meaning of their coming. DR. ALLEN'S CAREER.

"By the way, he has had a remarkable career in Corea, and I must say that his success is well deserved. When that his success is well deserved. When he went there there was no such thing as medicine, except some vile compounds of herbs and simples that were of no value, and the chief quality of which was their rankness. And so when Allen began his practice he set certain days aside from his work at the court, in order to give the people a chance to come to him for treatment. They came in crowds from all parts of the country, and when his power of healing was made manifest to them he was almost worshiped as an idol. The name of Allen is a household word in Corea now.

COUNTRY AND PROPLE. "Like many other Oriental and eastern countries, Corea is but seldom heard of, and there is a great deal to be learned about it. I shall not bother you with any figures or geography, but you can form some idea of the size of the country when I say that it is about as large as Minnesota. The population, about one half as large as that of Great Britain, is not gathered in large cittee as in China, but is spread out more evenly over the country. The villages are from one-half to 1 mile apart, averaging each from 50 to 200 houses. Now, counting five persons to each house, a village has a population of from 250 to 1,000. The Coreans are about the most peculiar people that I ever saw; and yet they are not particularly interesting as a race. They resemble both the Chinese and Japanese in some features, but are really a kind of medium between the two races, and not a particularly happy one at that. They are of a light tan color, rather tail, usually, but they look underfed and poorly developed. There is no national muscle apparent. They are slow, cautious and crafty, and I should judge that they ought to make good diplomats. They are lazy, and have a luxurious, lessurely idea of life that contrasts with the Japanese vigor. deal to be learned about it. I shall not bother you

as I think it should be termed, is the favorite and almost national posture. A native will sweep up his long flowing robes and sit down on his heels and remain in that position until some influence is brought to bear to induce him to continue on his way. Two of them on meeting will, if they chance to be sufficiently acquainted, immediately "squat' and gossip for an hour a: a time.

LITTLE BUSINESS CAPACITY. "As a rule, they have no business capacities, and it is only during the last few years that there has The material used in the front will be press brick, and the sixth story will have arcaded windows with columns of brown stone. The caps of the piers will be brown stone, handsomely carved, and the cornice will be copper. Nearly the entire front of the first story is taken up with a show window, which will he as large as an ordinary store. The ouilding will be occupied by one of washington's enterprising merchants, and will be one of the handments structures of the kind erected in this city. It will stand on expensive ground. Col. Strong had about \$12.50 per foot for the property wrapped in long clothes and wearing an immense

"You see," resumed Mr. Jouy, "that the king is "You see," resumed Mr. Jouy, "that the king is smiling. That is a national habit. The people are even-tempered, being apparently perfectly satisfied with anything that happens. Crimes are almost unknown. There is no tendency to such acts as murder, while stealing and kindred arts, in which the Mongois are usually adept, are discouraged by means of the frightful punishments that are inflicted upon prisoners. There is but little need of law. This photograph of the gateway of an official yamen, or the house of an officer, is illustrative of a queer phase of their life. On the top piece of the gate you see three characters, which means: 'The open gate of the law.' On the posts on either side are other inscriptions, one of which means: 'The court is ready to try all cases,' while on the other side is 'But there is no business.' To a stranger such phrases are unintelligi-

The most striking feature of the Corean dressis the horse-hair hat, which is and has been in vogue from time immemorial, and is often of exquisite workmanship. The king surprised us very much one day by sending over to our house to borrow a hat. We thought that perhaps his majesty wanted to put on a little extra style, and so, to please nim, we sent over a derty hat belonging to one of the members of our legation. There was no appearance of the hat in royal circles, however, and, after a time, we forgot all about it. In the course of time King Lee surprised us again by sending to the door of our house a great load of queer-looking yellow bundles of peculiar shapes. They were delivered to us, each member getting two of the articles, which somewhat resembled a misformed pumpkin. On examination they proved to be hat-boxes, such as any civilized traveler would be glad to have, each containing a horse-hair hat, built on the Dunlap style, or as near thereto as the Corean mind could come. They were not exactly a-lamode in shape, of course, but in workmanship they excited the admiration of all who saw them. They were made of woven horse hair, covered with black silk, and pressed so that they were as firm and stiff as the best felt hat ever in de. A device cut out of thin paper was pasted on the crown. It was a conventionalized figure of a stork, which is supposed to indicate long life, thus implying a delicate compliment, I suppose to indicate long life, thus implying a delicate "The hat is the distinguishing feature as recards."

Joury, and the diffication to course made on horseback, and owing to the peculiar mode of harmacistic to sell on the tack of one of their stub born little beasts, which is led by a cooile. I obscited to the natives, procured a saddle and bridle of the natives, procured a saddle and bridle of the natives, procured as a first in getting a

A Briby's Epitaph.

April made me: Winter laid me here away saleep, and a made me with the laid me here away saleep, that weep.

Though the morrow bring forth sorrow, well are yet that weep.

It is sorrow me smile, ye knew not whence and wrought you wrong.

Came that made me smile, ye knew not whence the song cashing roun your brawling world one underland.

Age, calling from your brawling world one world your brawling world one world your brawling from your brawling world your brawling from your brawling world your brawling from your brawlin neer commissioner, as it were.

The application of a scene painter in New York, who has an unsatisfied judgment for 3743 gainst the National Opera Co., for the appointment of a receiver of the company was granted by Judge Dugro.

passport, such as this" unrolling a long piece of coarse paper printed with the peculiar characters of the Corean language. "With this I journeyed from Seoul to Fusan, an unheard-of trip on the part of a stranger. Fusan is in the southern end of the peninsula, and about the largest and most important city, next to the capital. Well, this passport called for the courtery of all natives, and also for entertainment by all emcials. This was a saving clause, for inns and houses of public comfort are unheard of, and without such a provision it would be impossible to make a journey. Whenever I arrived at one of the yamens and exhibited my passport all work was laid aside to provide for me. The room was cleared, extra mats were laid on the floor, attendants brought food and robes, and, in fact, I, with my passport, was treated in splendid style. coarse paper printed with the peculiar

AMERICANS ARE BIGHLY RESPECTED in Corea, and carry more weight than any other nationality. The only drawback to our national glorification there is the horrible way in which we are represented—in the lige of naval forces, I mean. Our old tubs contrast unfavorably with the fine vessels from Engiand, France, Russia, and other countries that float in their harbors. But the Coreans have a love for us as a people, notwithstanding. The harbor of Fusan, by the way, is one of the best I have ever seen, and there is a considerable trade at this port, principally with Japan. Russia casts longing eyes on this port, and her attitude toward Corea is regarded by the natives with almost as much suspicion as that of Cnina. Russia's great want, you know, is a port that won't freeze, But she is by no means as threatening in reality to the peace of Corea as China. This latter country never had any real desire for the little kingdom until it began to show signs of independence and worth, and now she wants to exercise a suzerainty over it, while Japan, of course, lights hard against the extension of Chinese influence, and supports Corea's attempt to establish herself among the other nations of the world. nationality. The only drawback to our national

"The queen is a progressive woman and has a great influence in national affairs, it is said. She is also reported to be in favor of complete indeis also reported to be in favor of complete independence, and no doubt the recent action of the government in sending out ambassadors is some of her work. She is easily reached by the wives of the various foreign ministers, and it is thought that their progressive and refined ideas, and their conversations with her have had their weight. There are two parties in the country, one composed of old conservatives, who, lacking modern education, have adhered to the views and customs of their ancestors, and refuse to advance, while the young men, who have been educated in Japan and other countries, possibly, are eager for reforms and progress. The great difficulty is that the latter are too eager, and some of their movements are a little ahead of the Corean possibilities; but the influence of this class of men is bound to be felt in the near future.

DOMESTIC MATTERS. "The domestic arrangements of the people are very simple. Their houses are comfortable, being isually one story in height, raised four or five feet usually one story in height, raised four or five feet from the ground, built on a solid foundation of stone. They are of wood. A verands runs nearly around the house, protected by the projecting eaves of the roof, which is covered with the semi-cylindrical tiles that form a characteristic feature of Japanese and Corean landscapes. Oiled paper is used in the windows for glass. On the door-posts are carved ornate designs, scrolls, and sometimes texts from the classics, by which term is meant the writings of Confucius. Our door bore the name of the maker of the house and the date of the erection, and was over one hundred years as shearmer starts from the chasses, by which term is meant the writings of Conrucius. Our door bore it the name of the maker of the house and the date of the erection, and was over one hundred years old. The rooms are heated by means of the 'kang' system, which is a series of fues in the floor, lead adherents. In fact his elevation to the speakership is not wholly undue to the high estem with which his republican colleagues responsible. While locally popular, he was not the house. The chimney is always detached and stands a few feet away from the house—a sort of domestic motument. The Coreans are quite deft in stucce-work, and these chimneys are usually descorated with beautiful designs. The women occupy either a separate house or rooms set apen occupy either a separate house or rooms set apen occupy either a separate house or rooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either a separate house or tooms set apen occupy either as separate house or tooms set apen occupy either as separate house or toom set apen occupy either as separate house or toom set apen occupy either as separate house or toom set apen occupy either as separate house or toom set apen occupy either as separate house or toom set apen occupy either as separate house or toom of applause from the republicans, and teeps of seven mats, in the seve opened to the fact that in Mr. Carlisle they had a safe, conservative, popular leader who would gain for their party the consudered of the country.

As a speaker, Mr. Carlisle has one fault which heard to was not shared by his predecessor in the presiding officer's chair, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. He has not that strength of will which characterize the speaker, his clothes, the breadth of which makes off his both to a somewhit a

noon I went out to the suburbs of Fusan to get a pitture of the city and harbor. As I went along the road with my camera the natives began to follow me, and by the time I had reached a good position for taking the view I was accompanied by several hundred Coreans, eager to see what I was going to do. I descended from my horse and set up my camera, but when I tried to get a focus on the scene found nothing in my lens but a mass of stolid countenances reaching as far as I could see. They squatted in the fore-ground, but stood up in the rear ranks and waited patiently, without

HOUSE PHOTOGRAPHS. Pen Portraits of Distinguished Men as Seen from the Reporters' Gallery. SPEAKER CARLISLE, MIB GARMENTS, HIS MANNER, SIGRING WARRANTS-DIFFICULTY OF THEFTING FROM AND MIS POPULARITY-MR. BANDALL AND BIB THE TREASURY—THE OFFICIAL'S STORY—BOW A BLUNT ENERGY-"TOM" REED, OF MAINE, AND RIS

If it is true, as the poet asserts, that "the proper study of mankind is man," it is equally true that the most instructive study of the politician is politicians, and the reporter's gallery of the House of Representatives affords a coigne of vantage from which to pursue an investigation into the characteristics of the men who are par excellence the politician of the country. Sown in the unpromising soil of a school-board, nurtured amid the demoralizing influences of a town-council, the genus politician buds among the petty strifes of a state legislature and bursts into full splendor in the national House of Representatives. As the blossoms begin to wither and die the tree is transferred to the Senate, where it rarely retains its character, but dries up and is transformed into Presidential or Cabinet timber. So it is that the zenith of a politician's life is reached when he is seated in the lower House of the National Legislature, and it was therefore to a seat in the reporter's gallery of that House that TEE STAR reporter escorted the political Mr. Pope, upon his expressing a desire to take a glance at some of America's leading politicians.

SARCASM-MR. M'EINLEY'S RLOQUENCE.

Speaker Carlisle is, of course, the first figure which attracts the eye. As he calls the House to order his tall slender stooping form, about which his long black coat falls in unfashionable, though not inartistic wrinkles, is straightened, and his lusteriess eyes brighten with the fires of intelligence which burn within his well-shaped, well-poised head. His face is careworn and the sunken cheeks and pallid brow tell of the worry and anxiety which are the price of speakership honors. He looks the impersonation of intelligence, but a very weary, rather disgusted, impersonation. At times, when a heated political debate is in progress, he moves uneasily in his chair, as thougn impatient at the restraint which keeps him out of the combat; at other times, when during some long night session the House resolves itself into a circus, the periormers in which are all clowns, he throws himself become the house resolves itself into a circus, the periormers in which are all clowns, he throws himself become the house resolves itself into a circus, the periormers in which are all clowns, he throws himself become the house resolves itself into a circus, the periormers in which are all clowns, he throws himself become the house resolves itself into a circus, the periormers in which are all clowns, he throws himself at being obliged to act the part of fingmaster at such a humiliating exhibition. But Mr.Carlisle is neither combative nor wanting in a strong sense of humor. When on the floor ne rarely entered into debate of a partisan character, and on those rare occasions never descended to personalities. Prone to laziness, it was only when some constitutional question was being discussed that he completely thieworf his apathy, and levelled legal lances with his political opponents. His speeches always carried weight, not because of their fluency, or even of the depth of their argumentation, but because of their earnestness and of the evident belief of the speaker in the truth of his utterances. He always spoke in perfect good humor, and was ever ready to join in a laugh at his which attracts the eye. As he calls the House to order his tall slender stooping form, about which

slumber. His voice generally has the contrary effect; his tones wake and arouse to attention the most hidolent member. He is not an orator in the ordinary acceptation of the term. His words are not well chosen, his sentences are halting, his periods are lily-placed. But his words are bold; his sentences courageous; his periods deflant. Ungrammatical his speech may be, but it is ever undaunted. When he talks politics he deals sledge-hammer blows, and does not dodge the returning strike. Though the accepted leader of a small minority of the party, and the scape-goat upon whom the majority seek to pile its tariff sins of omission, Randall is not without many warm friends among those who regard high tariff principles with the same horror with which Satan is supposed to view noly water. In its hour of direct need the South found in him a defender who, almost single-handed, stood forth in successful battle for what he regarded to be justice, right, and constitutional liberty; and now the representatives of that section, loving not free trade less but liberty more, cannot forget his good offices. Randall 1, also a favorite on the republican side of the House, to which he often pays a social visit. He and Tom Reed, of Maine, have always a jocular remark to pass, and are evidently on the best of terms. He is the only man on the democratic side with whom Reed does not care to enter into debate. Superior to Randall in read, wit, a sharp repartee, in duicet flow of language, in sarcasm, in voice, Reed is vastly his inferior in force, in blunt energy, in simplicity of expression, in passion of utterance; and Reed, while an indefatigable hunter after democratic skies in general, usually turns back to camp when he finds the Randall tracks too fresh upon the field of controversy.

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ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT. How a Treasury Official was Sas pected of Double Theft.

Almost any day during the past ten years, ex-cepting Sundays and holidays, a person passing through the corridors of the Treasury Department apon glancing into a certain cheery-looking room through the partly opene i door, might have seen man whose alert eye contrasted strangely with the package, assisting one of the cashiers to carry a man whose alert eye contrasted strangely with his placid countenance, sitting at a desk, pen in hand, signing his name to bits of paper. Formidable looking bundles of these papers almost covered the large office desk. They are warrants upon the Treasury, and the official, by affixing his name, is executing almost the last formality necessary to give the papers a value hardly second to that placed upon United States Treasury notes. And the aggregate value of the warrants signed by the placed upon United States Treasury notes. And the aggregate value of the warrants signed by the quiet-looking gentleman on almost any day of the year is enough to make one's paim tingle covetously. Into the room one day entered a State reporter. The official bade his visitor good day with a simile, and again bent over his desk. With mock slyness the reporter picked up one of the packages of warrants and thrust it into his overcoat pocket. The writer did not raise his head, nor did his eyes appear to turn from his work, but he remarked, with a smile.

"THEY WILL BE OF NO SERVICE TO YOU." Laying down his pen and wiping his glasses he continued: "It probably occurred to you, seeing the apparent value of these papers, that I am rather careless in allowing them to he around in this fashion. The same idea seemed to have struck another person—I am tolerably certain he was an employe in the Department—who made off with a package of the warrants one day when my back was turned for a moment. I think it was an employe for the reason that the same bundle was found outside of this door on the very next morning before the general public was admitted to the building. Why did he return them? Because he learned over night what you would soon have discovered if you nad seen fit to carry off that package—upon Gen. Spinner's table. He then told me, what I had all along known, about my being "shadowed," and of the same time he declared that he warrants are valueless unless countersigned.

"Taking into consideration the vast sums of money that pass daily through this branch of the Department, thefts and losses are inevitable, I suppose," remarked the reporter.

"Losses are rare; thefts even more so," replied the official. "I know of but one case of theft of any magnitude that has occurred since I have been in the service. Losses will occur sometimes, of course, I have a peculiarly vivid recollection of one that happened during the last war, and nearly cost me my position. As it was connected with the first issue by the Government of the paper fractional currency now so rarely seen, the story may interest you," said the official, as he littled his chair back into a more comfortable position, and continued:

"THE OFFICIAL'S STORY. the apparent value of these papers, that I am

"I was a young man—hardly more than a ladat the time, but as I had managed to secure the liking and confidence of Gen. Spinner, then Treas urer, I had been holding for some months a post-tion of great responsibility in the cashier's office. Upon counting the cash one day at the close of of-fice hours it was found to be short to the amount of \$10,000. After the cash had been recounted several times and the books had been examined it several times and the books had been examined it became pretty clear to us that the missing money was one of the packages of new fractional currency which we had just received for issue that day. Then the fact was recalled that the only payment of that kind of money made during the day had been made by me in cashing the draft of an Army paymaster. He had called for an unusually large sum—something like \$50,000, as I recoilect it—and to facilitate his payments of small and odd sums to sold rs, he had asked particularly for a large proportion of the new small currency notes. It was possible, of course, that he had been given the missing package along with his own by an error.

The dispatch added, was just as certain death as cancer, only slower. "If it be perichondritis," the physician continued, "the prince's chances for final recovery, with his spiendid physique and the best medical care, ought to be good. I have thought for some time, as have most physicians who have given attention to the case, and are not committed to the cancer theory, that it

were of the proper number, and after we and taken the pains to open every bundle and count the contents, in the vain hope that the rising and the the pains to open every bundle and count the contents, in the vain hope that the rising and the pains to open every bundle and count the contents, in the vain hope that the rising and the pains to open every bundle and count the contents, in the vain hope that the rising and the pains to open every bundle and count the contents, in the vain hope that the rising the composited to return to the Treasury empty-day and the pains to deed on the pains to open every bundle and count the contents, in the vain hope that the rising the composited to return to the catalog is coming away that the trot of the recent great the content and she held. Can er may still be lurising there considered, which is the possible to the recent great the record and the provement in the local throat affection and which the provement in the local throat affection and the provement in the local throat affection

money had never been taken outside of the building. The present vaults were not then in existence, and the currency was kept in a little strong
room on the 15th-street corridor, now used by the
captain of the watch, I believe. This room had
been thoroughly searched soon as the loss was
known. It had a double door—the outer of iron
plate and the inner one a great slab of stone,
weighing over a ton, mounted on hinges. From
some settlement of the building this stone door
had been cracked, and, as it could be closed only
with great difficulty, It was allowed to stand open
against the wall of the room, reliance being had
on the outer iron door as a sufficient protection. ing. The present vaults were not then in exist-MISSING PACEAGE OF PRACTIONAL CURRENCY WAS PINALLY POUND-A CLEVER DETECTIVE DETECTED.

I STOOD AT THIS DOORWAY one day several months after the disappearance of With much trouble I succeeded in removing the

bundles that stood in the way and, reaching my arm behind the door, drew out the package of curarm behind the door, drew out the package of currency that had been missing for so many days and caused so much misery. I recognized it at once—dust-covered as it was—by the shape and label on the wrapper. It was all plain enough then. When I had gone to the vault on that eventful morning, I had to fetch away several of those packages of currency. I had placed one of them upon the top of the door for a few moments, and not missing it when it fell behind, had gone off with the other packages and receipted for one I never got.

VINDICATED VINDICATED.

May Recover. DISBASS NOT NECESSARILY SATAL-WHAT A THROAT

SPECIALIST SAVS ABOUT IT-THE REPORTED SYMP-TOMS INDICATE PERICHONDRITTS—STILL THE MALADY

"Perichondritis is not necessarily a fatal disease," said a Well-known throat specialist to a Star reporter, after reading the London dispatch own by an error.

By the time we had reached this conclusion it was dark, but without loss of time, and in the company of another employe, I proceeded to the boarding-house where the paymaster lodged. He was no in. With increasing anxiety we turned to look up his cierk, who lived near by. After a time we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his cierk, who lived near by. After a time we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his we found him, and he joined in the hunt for his will be company of the loss, the paymaster readily accompanied us on his rooms, and, dragging a leather trunk from beneath his bed, opened it, and said: "There is no other alternative, it is every cent of the money I drew to-day, gentles which has result do read to will result in a cancer. A remedy for paralysis and muscular estill remained to the family until now overed with short velvety hairs. There is no to do the larging a time, as he used to wer stainly known in Germany in the sixtheent cap was to be very ancient. They were certainly known in Germany in the sixtheent cap was the was obtained by the overed with short velvety hairs. There were they need to list is said to be very ancient. They were certainly known in Germany in the sixtheent cap was to do be very ancient. They were certainly known in Germany in the sixtheent cap was to was a distant to were during the cartiling and the cartianges of the larging and the cartianges of t committed to the cancer theory, that it

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Maj. J. W. Powell, chief of the Geological Survey, a pupil of the speaker, Dr. Vasey, thirty-five year ago, in Illino's, and afterward his fellow explorer in the Rocky Mountains. Following is an abstract of the lecture:

The Optum Poppy is a native of Asia and the

south of Europe, and is still found wild in the countries bordering the Mediterranean sea. It is an annual plant, two to three feet in height, or higher under favorable circumstances. The promigher under favorable circumstances. The process of procuring the optum as practiced by the present inhabitants of India and Persia is said to be very nearly the same as that described by Discocrides nearly two thousand years ago. A few days after the fall of the flower, men and women proceed to the field where the plants are cultivated, and, with a suitable knife, make several horizontal incisions in the capules, taking care not to penetrate the eavity. A white juice flows from the first take the cavity. A white juice flows from the first take the cavity. A white juice flows from the surface. The field is left in this state for twenty-four hours, after which it this state for twenty-four hours, after which it is peaced off with blunt knives. Each poppy head yields optum but once. The juice, when removed, is in the state of an adhesive granuiar jelly. It is placed in small a silva. When of the proper consistenced with sailva. When a stream of the proper consistence with sailva. When the state of an adhesive granuiar jelly, it is placed in small a simple ward into Persia and India, and eventually into China and Japan. Prior to the eighteenth century the Chinese used optum almost exclusively as a remedy for dysentery. In 1763 the optum habit was beginning to produce baleful effects among the popple, and the Chinese government then use gan to protest against the importation of the drug, when the proper consistence in the prop cess of procuring the optum as practiced by the

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA,

This drug, obtained from the plant known as erythroxylon cocoa, has hardly yet found a fixed The uniform result was failure. The vine was

An Interesting Talk by Dr. George
Vasey, the Rotanist.

The last lecture in the course under the auspices of the Amateur Botanical Society was given at the National Museum Saturday evening. The subject, "Important Medicinal Plants," was introduced by Mal. J. W. Powell chef of the Academical Sprays was fixed as the conductable will get a much smaller sum for what he has to dispose of."

GUARDING MR. LINCOLN. Recollections of the Police Officer who used to Attend Him at Night.

EPOPING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SHADOW OF THE TREES-SOMETHING ABOUT MR. LINCOLN'S BOWE LIFE-HOW HE WAS ATTENDED AT THE THE-ATER, AND HOW THE ASSASSINATION MIGHT RAVI BEEN PREVENTED.

and certain ports were opened to the British trade. In 1856 oplum was admitted as a legal article of commerce.

About seventy years ago chemical investigations of oplum led to the discovery of morphine, and subsequently of several other alkaloids, and of late years morphine has become the principal form in which this important medicine is employed. The only obstacle to the profitable cultivation of the oplum poppy in this country is the high price of labor.

CINCHONA.

Nothing was known of this drug prior to about the year 1630. At about this time it is stated that the bark of the cinchona tree was administered by an Indian for intermittent fever to a spanish official, iving near Loxa, in Peru. Eight years later the Countess of Cinchona, the wife of the governor of Peru, was cured of the same disease by this remedy. She then caused large quantities of the bark to be prepared and distributed to the sick, and it was soon afterward introduced into Europe. The rapid increase in the use of cinchona finally threatened to exhaust the supply, so that about twenty years ago the people of Peru and Bolivia began the cultivation of the tree, and it has since been introduced into other parts of the world. Its culture has been so successful that the supply of the bark is now greater than ever before and the states is adapted to it.

BYRYCHOS NUX VONICA,

The register reveal of the bark to be prepared and the status and the had nurdle detailed with me. Hurdle and be had nurdle detailed with me. Hurdle is now living and working at his trade of time. One night when the President ream to tell him that she wanted to see him the next one lit did. He saw her, and she told me to tell him that she wanted to see him the next one lit did. He saw her and she told me to tell him that she wanted to see him the next one lit did. He saw her and she told me to tell him that she wanted to see him the next one lit did. He saw her and she told me to tell him that she wanted to see him the next one lit was alone.

BY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND "My orders were," said Mr. McElfresh, "that

when the President went to the theater I should the tree from which strychnine is obtained, is a get there as soon as possible, take a seat at the box native of India and adjoining countries. The horny nuts, which are the part employed in medicine, are flat, about an inch in diameter, and covered with short velvety hairs. The use of these nuts is said to be very ancient. They were certainly known in Germany in the sixteenth century. A London apothecary in 1640 remarked that their chief use was for poisoning dogs, cats, cro and ravens, and that they were rarely given as a medicine. The alkaioid strychnice, which is the active principle of this nut, was obtained by Pelliteur and Caventau, two French chemists, in 1818.

In small repeated doses nux vomica, or strych-

CALIFORNIA OF THE SOUTH: Its Physical Geography, Chimate, Resources, Soutes of Travel, and Health-Resorts; being a Complete Guide Book to Soutnern California. By Walters Linder, M.D. and J. P. With maps and numerous itinstrations. New York: D. Appletos & Co. Washington: Robert Beall. THE HEREAFIER: Twenty-three Answers, by as many Relicious Teachers, to the Question "what are the Saronsest Proofs and A-guments in Support of the Beiler in a Life Hereafter?" Boston: D. Lo-

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON: Its Disti and Accomplished Women—establi-and Notable Events. By RANDOLPH ing.on: Ail Booksetiers. THE INDIAN'S SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

By WILLIAM BARROWS, D.D., author of "Oragon: the Struggie for Possession," etc. Bosion: D.

Lothrop & Co.

THE SECOND SON, A Novel. by M. O. W. OLIPHANI and T. B. ALDRICH. Boston: Houghton, Miffig & Co. Washington: Robert Beali. QUEEN MONEY. By the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent." Boston: Ticknor & Co. Wash-ington: Brentano's.

Mesera John F. Ellis & Co. send us a portfolio of original music published by them, and presented in more artistic style than such publications usually are, which includes a number of composi-tions—either words or music, or both,—by Wash-ington writers and composers. Among those fur-nishing songs are Mrs. Emily T. Charles, Francis C. Long, Hubbard T. Smith and Edward H. Taber, while music is supplied by Mesers. J. W. Bischoff, Raphael Fassett, Hubbard T. Smith, J. P. Souss and O. G. Wales, the Whole making a very creati-able collection.

The Eastern Coal Bealers' Association, bi-monthly meeting in New York Thursday, no advance in prices, as it was believed to Reading strike will end in a 2 w days.